THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE GREAT NAVAL COMBAT.

Attempt of Semmes to Board the "Kearsage."

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer *New York*, from Bremen, reports that on the evening of the 22d ult., she passed in the British channel a bark-rigged screw steamer, with the Rebel colors flying, and bound southeast.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:—

"The *Alabama* made two attempts to board the *Kearsage*, but the commander of the latter outmanœuvred Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the *Alabama's* boiler, and then seeing what had occurred, he brought all his guns to bear on the pirate in a concentrated broadside from starboard, and made a breach four yards in length under her water line, when she began to sink rapidly.

From Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Late private advices from Port Hudson, show that the Rebels are somewhat active in the vicinity, but avoid that place. They have endeavored to establish themselves on the banks of the Mississippi at Tunica Bend and at Fort Adams.

General Ullman has been placed in command of all the colored troops in the Department of the Gulf, comprising thirty-five regiments of all arms. His headquarters are at Port Hudson.

Generals Sickles and Reynolds lately visited Port Hudson.

The troops there are in excellent health. The weather was very hot.

General Dick Taylor crossed the Atchafalaya river on the 5th of June, and an engagement ensued, but no particulars or confirmation had been received.

General Canby expected to visit Port Hudson by the 1st of July.

The 19th Army Corps lately encamped at Morganzia, but expected soon to move under recent orders from General Canby, but in what direction is not known. Among the plunder recently secured by some Rebel guerillas at the capture of the Pest House, some distance from Port Hudson, was a large amount of clothing intended for the flames, having been used by the small-pox patients.

The Departure of the Steamer "Africa."

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer *Africa's* mails will close to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M., and the steamer will sail at 9 o'clock.

The Quota of New York Filled.

ALBANY, July 5.—Governor Seymour has been officially informed by General Fry that the State of New York is entitled to a credit of 4733 men over all calls. It appears that the State has sent more than 300,000 men to the war.

Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A cricket match between the Second-eleven of New York and the Boston Club was played yesterday at East Cambridge. The New York Club won the first innings—the score standing 77 to 50. On the second innings New York made 114 and Boston 72.

To-morrow a great match will take place between the New York Club and all Massachusetts, in which great interest is manifested.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Flour quiet; sales of 7800 bbls at $9 75 @11 for State; $11@12 for Ohio, and $12@12 50 for Southern. Wheat firm; sales of 80,000 bushels at $2 52@2 55 for Milwaukee Club. Corn declined 1@2 cents; sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 52. Beef firm. Pork steady at $44 56 for Mess. Lard dull at 17 cents; holders demand an advance to 18c.

Coal is quiet at 240.

Stocks better, especially Government. Chicago and Rock Island, 113; Cumberland preferred, 67¼; Illinois Central, 131¾; Hudson River, 126; Virginia 6s, 52; Michigan Central, 98; Michigan Southern, 94½; N. Y. Central 125½; Reading, 139½; Missouri 6s, 69; Cleveland and Erie 69; Chicago and N. York Northwestern, 102; One Year Certificates, 96¾; Treasury 7-30, 104; 5-20 Coupons, 105¼; Registered, 104.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 71. Noon, 80. One P. M., 81. Wind N.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About half-past eight o'clock this moning a fire broke out in a large stone structure, about 90 by 40 feet, fronting on Landing avenue and running back to Canal street, a short distance from the Fairmount Park. The building was known as Flack's Preserver, and had a frame roof thatched with staw. The first story, or preserver, is built under ground.

The apartment above is used for ice, in order to secure a cold temperature. It is used for the preservation of fruits, eggs, butter, etc., and is well patronized by confectioners and others. The structure is owned by Wm. M. Flack; but at the time of the fire was used by Wm. Elkins. The stock of fruit on hand is not supposed to have been great, although about $6000 worth was expected to arrive sometime to-day. The whole of the roof and the upper story, used for storing the ice, was destroyed.

The flames extended to the dwelling of Mr. Flack, a three and a half-story brick. The building was destroyed to the second story. A large part of the furniture was saved. The dwelling was insured to the amount of $4500, which will more than cover the loss. There was also an insurance of $500 on the furniture.

The south cornice of the Rialto House was destroyed and the cupola damaged by the flames. The third and fourth story windows were also destroyed, and the house badly flooded with water. The Rialto belonged to Eli Krupp, who estimates his loss at $1000, upon which there is no insurance. The building was occupied by Christopher Deush, who estimates his loss at $1500; no insurance.

The flames were first seen to issue from the centre of the roof of the preserver, and may have originated from fireworks. The preserver was valued at $20,0, upon which there is an insurance of $500. On account of the absence of Mr. Elkin from the city, the loss by damage to the stock on hand cannot be ascertained.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Last evening between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Thomas Meggins, Steward of the United States Hospital at Haddington, was thrown from one of the cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, and had his arm run over and so shockingly mangled that amputation was rendered necessary.

Mr. Meggins had given up his seat to a lady in the car, and after going out upon the platform he was so rudely jostled that he remarked to one of the bystanders, "if you will allow me I will get off." Upon this some one in the crowd gave him a push, which threw him from the car and caused the frightful accident described.

DEATH.—Samuel Roberts, who was struck on the head by a locomotive on the Germantown Railroad on Friday night, died at the hospital last evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The season at this theatre closed last evening to a very good house. The *Arden Sisters*, after a most welcome stay with us, have gone into the darkness whence they came.

The Chesnut has enjoyed a profitable season, and if more attention had been devoted to its welfare we are of the opinion that the pecuniary rewards of such a course would have materially increased the present profits of the manager. It was easily seen last evening who are the favorites of the patrons of the Chesnut, and we hope that the management, appreciating such a desire on the part of the public, will allow no short-sighted and slimsy policy to interfere between it and the re-engagement of their favorites.

Mr. Ward, excellent in comedy and character parts, received the compliment of an enthusiastic encore last evening. His delineation of the old husband in the *Arden Sisters* was a masterpiece of acting, and we doubt if it has place in the company could be filled by any one else with satisfaction to the public or the press. A good actor is not to easily forgotten. We hope to see him in the play or place next season.

Miss Cleveland, whose acting and dancing have added greatly to the successful representation of this drama, has established herself as a favorite. Handsome, correct, and vivacious as an actress, a chaste and graceful dancer, she is a brilliant acquisition to any company. Miss Germon, a great favorite in this city, goes to New Orleans next season, being attracted thither by a large salary.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

PIRATE "ALABAMA" SUNK

SEMMES' CAREER AT AN END

NINE REBELS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

U. S. Sloop-of-war "Kearsage" the Victor.

AN ENGLISH SHIP SAVES SEMMES FROM DEATH.

PIRATE LEAVES HIS VALUABLES AT CHERBOURG.

THE REBEL GOES OUT FOR A FROLIC.

SEMMES SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

HIS OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* arrived at this port this morning.

The pirate *Alabama* has been sunk by the United States gunboat *Kearsage*. Nine Rebels were killed, and twenty wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE "ALABAMA."

NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., arrived at this port at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Asia* arrived out on the 19th, the *Kedar* on the 20th, the *Nova Scotian* on the 21st, and the *Etna* on the 22d.

The pirate *Alabama*, Captain Semmes, left Cherbourg on the 19th inst. to engage the United States steamer *Kearsage*, Captain John A. Winslow, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg.

The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes.

Both vessels made seven complete circles in manœuvring, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile.

The *Alabama* was then sunk.

The pirate Semmes and his crew were nearly all saved by the English yacht *Deerhound*.

Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand.

Nothing additional of moment has been received of the *Kearsage* and *Alabama* fight.

The whereabouts of the *Kearsage* is doubtful. One rumor placing her at Ostendund, and another at Cherbourg. She landed some wounded men at the latter place.

Before going out, Semmes left all his chronometers, sixty in number, with his specie and ransom bonds, at Cherbourg.

It is confirmed that no one was killed on the *Kearsage*, and only three sailors slightly wounded. The vessel sustained very little injury.

Semmes declined a public dinner which was tendered him at Southampton, and went to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioners. Three of the *Alabama's* officers, and six of her crew, landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot-boat, and also several from the British ship *Aeteon*.

Semmes publishes an account of the engagement. He says he had nine killed and twenty-one wounded, and charges the *Kearsage* with continued firing after the *Alabama* struck her flag.

The following is his extended report of the battle between the gunboat *Kearsage* and the pirate *Alabama*:

The encounter was witnessed by the English steam yacht *Deerhound*, and that vessel picked up Captain Semmes and the crew of the *Alabama*, and took them to Cowes, whence he furnished the affair:—

On the morning of Sunday, the 19th, at 10:30, the *Alabama* was observed steaming out of Cherbourg harbor toward the steamer *Kearsage*.

At 11:10 the *Alabama* commenced the action by firing with her starboard battery, at a distance of about a mile. The *Kearsage* also opened fire immediately with her starboard guns, and a sharp engagement with rapid firing from both ships was kept up, both shot and shell being discharged. In manœuvring, both vessels made seven complete circles, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile.

At 12 o'clock the firing from the *Alabama* was observed to slacken, and she appeared to be making bad sail and shaping her course for land, which was distant about nine miles.

At 12 30 the Confederate ship was in a disabled and sinking condition.

The *Deerhound* immediately made towards her, and in passing the *Kearsage* was requested to assist in saving the crew of the *Alabama*.

When the *Deerhound* was still at a distance of two hundred yards the *Alabama* sank, and the *Deerhound* then lowered her boats, and with the assistance of those from the sinking vessel, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers.

The *Kearsage* was apparently much disabled. The *Alabama's* loss was as follows:—Drowned, one officer and one man; killed, six men; wounded, one officer and sixteen men; Captain Semmes in the hand. The *Kearsage's* boats were lowered, and with the assistance of the French pilot, succeeded in picking up the remainder of the crew.

Before going out to fight, Captain Semmes confided to a gentleman on shore the journals and all the documents connected with the cruise of of the *Alabama*.

It is stated that a formal challenge to fight was given by the *Kearsage*, and accepted by Captain Semmes.

According to some accounts the *Kearsage* had sustained considerable damage, her sides being torn open, showing the chain-plating.

A despatch from Cherbourg, where it is presumed the *Kearsage* had arrived, says that she had suffered no damage of importance, and that none of her officers or crew were killed or wounded, and only three of her seamen wounded.

The *Kearsage* captured sixty-eight of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby made inquiries as to the arrest and imprisonment in Boston, for ten days, of a Montreal merchant named Levy, without apparent cause. He wished to know if reparation had been demanded of or tendered by the American Government.

Earl Russell said he knew nothing of the case, but promised to inquire.

In the House of Commons Mr. Berkeley's annual motion for a vote by ballot was rejected by 89 majority.

Mr. Hennessey moved a resolution regretting Irish emigration, and urging legislation to check it.

Lord Palmerston contended that emigration to America was simply caused by the fact that the emigrants' condition was improved thereby, and consequently it could not be checked.

The motion was rejected. There has been no change in the Dana-German question.

It is stated that Austria is the only belligerent that favors the proposed arbitration. It is also stated that the cry for peace is loud at Vienna.

The London journals, except the London *Star*, continue their warlike tone to Germany.

The Ministerial crisis at Copenhagen has been adjusted.

The Spanish Ministers have resolved to avoid a war with Peru.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The Conference accomplished nothing. The terms of arbitration have been rejected, and the Conference is regarded as a failure. It will meet again on the 25th, but the proceedings will be merely formal.

It is supposed that hostilities will recommence on the 28th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—The sales of cotton for two days were 12,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛@¼d. The sales to speculators and importers were 4000 bales.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable. The market was inactive, owing to the uncertainty in relation to European politics.

Breadstuffs firmer, and all qualities have improved to a trifling extent.

Provisions steady and unchanged.

The stock of Cotton in port is 66,000 bales.

Flour is quoted as having an upward tendency. Wheat firmer, at an advance of 1d.@2d. Corn firmer at 3d. advance. Mixed Corn 28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer, and unchanged. Bacon steady. Butter, no sales. Lard quiet. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Ashes, sales small. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Common Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine 70s. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 2s. 2d.

LONDON, June 22.—Illinois Central Shares 35@35 discount; Erie 53@55.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Provisions steady; but with a downward tendency. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 23.—Illinois Central shares, 35@35; Erie, 52@54.

THE LATE SEA FIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A note from the American Consul at Liverpool, dated June 22, states that no one was killed on the *Kearsage*, and but three of her crew were slightly injured, and the vessel was very little injured.

The Steamer "Kearsage."

The *Kearsage* is a third-rate screw gunboat of 1031 tons. She carries eight broadside guns, one bow pivot, and two stern boat howitzers.

The steam-sloop *Kearsage* was built at Boston in 1862, and left for special service about a year ago. She is a very handsome vessel, and her officers have diligently watched for an opportunity to engage both the *Alabama* and the *Florida*.

Here is a list of the officers commanding this vessel, now to become so well marked in our naval history:—

Captain, John A. Winslow.
Lieutenant-Commander, James S. Thornton.
Surgeon, John M. Brown.
Paymaster, Joseph A. Smith.
Engineers—Chief, William A. Cuschman.
Assistants—Second, William H. Bedlam.
Third, Fred. L. Miller, Sydney L. Smith, and Henry McConnell.
Boatswain—James C. Walton.
Acting Gunner—Franklin A. Graham.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Bills Signed.

The President yesterday signed a large number of important bills, among them the Gold bill and the War Income Tax bill.

New Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fessenden has entered upon his duties this morning, and his policy will soon be developed. It is stated by his most intimate friends that he will adhere to Mr. Chase's plans.

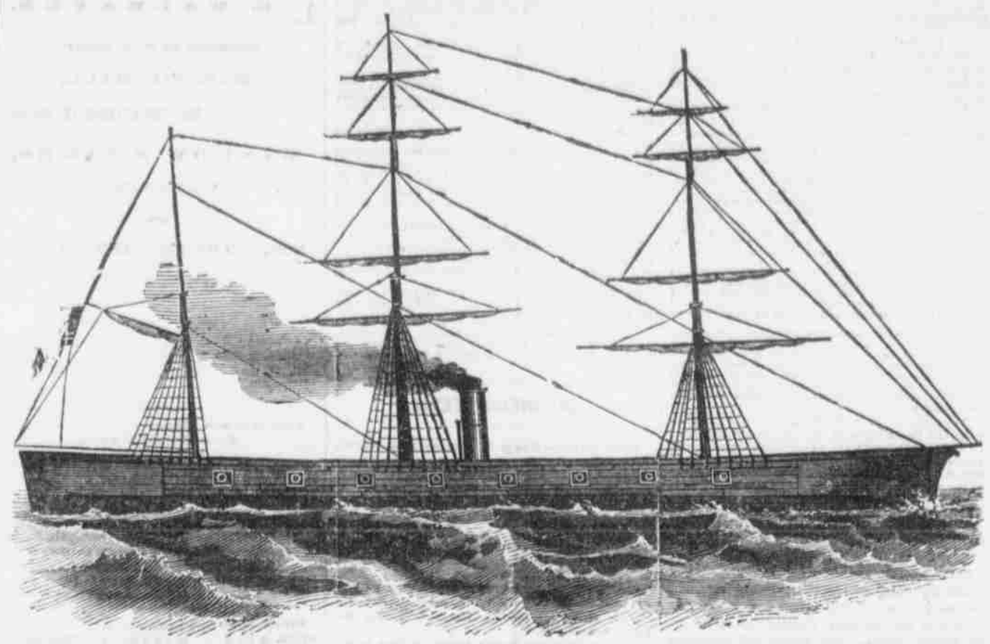
Reconstruction Bill.

The Winter-Davis Reconstruction bill was not signed by the President.

Canal Break.

ALBANY, July 5.—The break in the Erie Canal at Frankfort will be closed to-day.

THE PIRATE "ALABAMA."



FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

THE ASSAULT OF JUNE 27.

DEVOTED GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS

THE REPULSE.

WE GAIN GROUND AT ALL POINTS.

OUR LOSS 2000.

LIST KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS

FRONT OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 27.—An assault took place to-day along portions of our lines at several presumed weak places in the enemy's fortifications. The armies had been confronting each other for several days without serious fighting, and without material change in the lines. Kenesaw Mountain was the apex of Johnston's lines. His flanks being repulsed, his right wing bent back until it ran but little east of south.

The enemy held stubbornly to the position, knowing that to yield any commanding point would give us Marietta, and compel his retreat south of the Chattahoochee. Both armies were in strong works, the opposite salients being so near in some places that skirmishers could not be thrown out. The hour for the assault was fixed for 8 o'clock this morning.

Four brigades of General Logan's Corps, Newton's Division of the 4th Corps, and Davis' Division of the 14th Corps, were selected to assault the enemy's intrenchments at three different points. At the appointed time, General Giles Smith's Brigade, and General Lightburn's Brigade of General Morgan L. Smith's Division, Walcott's Brigade of Harrow's Division, and detachments from Osterhaus' Division, commanded by General R. Woodall, of Logan's, assaulted the enemy's position on Little Kenesaw, a commanding knob joining Big Kenesaw on the West, and enfiladed by batteries and rifle-pits on that mountain. Lightburn held the right, Giles Smith the centre and left, Woodall's command acting as a support. The assaulting brigades, four lines deep, advanced gallantly in three columns, moving on the enemy's works on Little Kenesaw, right, left, and centre.

The Rebel skirmishers were captured almost to a man by the rapid onset, some of them fighting till they were killed, refusing to surrender. The progress of the storming column was greatly delayed by the swampy nature of the ground and the tangled green-brier undergrowth through which portions of it were compelled to grope their way. Upon reaching the base of the knob the lines were hastily reformed, the enemy in the meantime opening a terrible fire in front of musketry and artillery, and an enfilading fire from Big Kenesaw.

The brigades of Lightburn and Wolcott found it impossible to gain the crest of the hill, and after a final effort, as heroic as it was hopeless, fell back to the point occupied by the enemy's skirmishers in the morning. The brigade of Giles Smith attacked the hill in the teeth of a tremendous fire, and on reaching the crest the enemy was found posted in a second line of strong works, from which a murderous fire issued. The brigade found it impossible to hold the crest, and fell back slowly, keeping the pursuers at bay. Some fifty or sixty of the men belonging to this brigade took refuge behind a ledge of rocks, within point-blank range of the enemy's works, and there they were compelled to remain until nightfall.

In this assault we lost about 400 killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, 40th Illinois.
Captain Augustine, Commanding 50th Illinois.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Spooner.
Colonel Wolcott.
Colonel Wright, 83d Indiana.
Colonel Rice, 59th Indiana, badly.
Colonel Perry, 54th Ohio.

This assault was over by eleven o'clock, our troops holding a position several hundred yards in advance of that of the morning. Another assault was made by Kimball's, Wagner's, and Harker's Brigades, of Newton's Division, of the 4th Corps, assisted by General Jeff. Davis' Division or the 14th Corps on the left. The point chosen was about a mile and a half southeast of that where Logan's assault was made, the opposing works being in plain view. For an interval skirmishing was carried along the main line of the works.

At 8 o'clock our batteries opened a heavy fire, and Davis' Division, supported by Baird's division and one Division of the 20th Corps, moved forward, leaving Morgan's Brigade in immediate reserve. Colonel Dan McCook's Brigade held the left; Colonel Mitchell's the right. Skirmishers advanced rapidly until they encountered a very difficult abattis, through which, however, they floundered, capturing the slight trenches on the enemy's skirmish line with little loss. The brigade of McCook and Mitchell moved rapidly towards the enemy's main line, a strong lunette being immediately in their front, without faltering, under a very destructive fire of musketry and grape. Portions of these noble brigades reached the ditch and attempted to scale the parapet. McCook urged forward his men, and while the assault was at its height and while the bayonet was doing its bloody work over the trenches he fell badly wounded in the shoulder.

Mitchell's assault was equally determined and heroic; but the superhuman efforts of our lads proved fruitless. Davis, seeing the brigade fighting against hopeless odds, and exposed to a seathing, enfilading fire, retired his command, leaving upon the enemy's trenches representatives of every regiment in the two brave brigades.

The following officers fell in this assault:—

KILLED.

Colonel Karman, 125th Illinois.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Dan McCook, severe.
Lieutenant-Colonel Clansy, 52d, slight.
Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, 113th Ohio, severe.
Major Clason, 121st Illinois, severe.
Captain Neighbors, 52d Ohio, mortally.
Captain Durant, 113th Ohio, severe.
Lieutenants Watson and Benton, 52d Ohio, slight.
Lieutenant Pool, 52d Ohio, slight.

The assault by Newton's Brigade was simultaneous with that of Davis'. Harker's Brigade was in the right, Wagner in the centre, Kimball retired in reserve on the left. Details from Wood's and Stanley's Divisions covered the assault, which was made in column of Regiment and Division—that is, a front of two companies, each Brigade thus being about thirty lines deep.

At half past 8 the columns moved forward at the double quick, receiving immediately the same terrific fire which we met at other points of the line. The Rebels opened with enfilading batteries, tearing gaps in our columns, but not checking the onset. Wagner struck an entire battery fairly in the teeth, and his alignments were blown to pieces; his men, however, struggled forward, and some were clear through the murderous abattis.

Few, indeed, of the latter escaped death. Harker's struggles were equally gallant and equally destructive. Harker fell in the height of the furious charge mortally wounded, surviving but an hour. The gallant struggle ended like the others, by our troops retiring, but not until long after the contest was visibly decided. The loss in Davis' Division is about 500. That in Newton's about the same.

Wherever the Rebels attempted to pursue our assaulting columns, while retiring, they were promptly repulsed by the supports, which otherwise were not engaged. While these assaults were in progress, the division on the right of the 14th Corps advanced and captured an important ridge in their front without great opposition.

A heavy force of infantry was also moved to a point nine miles southeast of Marietta, and within three miles of the Chattahoochee river, without meeting with any contending force. The result of the assaults, in which not more than ten brigades directly participated, is that we advanced our lines at every point where assaults were made except one. Our loss in the whole affair will hardly reach two thousand. Four corps were not engaged at all.—*Cin. Com.*

The Voyage of the "Vision."

BOSTON, July 5.—The little brig *Vision*, Captain Donovan, which left New York for London, put into Provincetown, Cape Cod, yesterday, leaky. The leak was repaired, and the vessel was to resume her voyage last evening.

Wreck of a Government Vessel.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The storeship *Courier*, from Boston for New Orleans, was totally lost on the 14th of June, on Leonard's Keys, Bahamas. The guns, small arms, rigging, etc., were saved and sent to Nassau. Commander Grey and his officers and crew were saved, including Sailing-master Edwin B. Pratt, of Boston; Ensigns Samson and Snow, and Paymaster Brown, who have arrived here.

Death of Ex-Governor Reeder.

EASTON, July 5.—Ex-Governor Andrew H. Reeder died at his residence at this place, at an early hour this morning, after a short illness.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER'S ARMY.

An Important Order—Constant Cannonading at the Front—All Working Well.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—The following order has been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, June 24.—Special Order No. 41.—The passes and permits of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, of Major-General Butler, and Major-General Meade, given by themselves respectively or by their orders, for persons, property, vessels, and supplies of all kinds to pass and be passed from Washington, D. C., or Baltimore, Md., to their respective headquarters, and to City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Va., and intermediate points, and from their respective headquarters, City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Va., and intermediate points, to Washington and Baltimore, will be respected and obeyed by all military officers and sentries, Provost Marshals and guards.

Any disregard to these passes or permits, or interference with the subjects of them, will be an offense subjecting the guilty party to summary punishment. By command of

(Signed) LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.
MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

The steamer *George Leary* will leave here this evening for New York with sick and wounded from Hampton Hospital.

The steamer *Iolas* arrived here this afternoon from City Point, and reports constant cannonading going on in the direction of Petersburg. No results have yet been ascertained.

All is working to the best advantage.

Regatta at Boston.

BOSTON, July 5.—The city regatta yesterday, for single sculls, course two miles, the *Emma Lovett*, rowed by J. H. Bradford, of New York, won the first prize; time 20 minutes 24 seconds. The race of oared boats was won by *McClellan*, of Boston; time 25 minutes 30 seconds, and in the race of six-oared boats, the *P. L. Tucker* was the winner in 22 minutes 45 seconds.

FIFTH EDITION!

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS

Grant Demands the Unconditional Surrender of Petersburg.

FOURTH OF JULY SURPRISE

LIVELY WORK GOING ON.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

MR. FESSENDEN IN HIS NEW POSITION.

NEWS FROM OUR BLOCKADERS.

Forty-two Steamers Captured During the Year.

Specials to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The *Star* says, considerable trouble has existed for several days past among the boatmen on the Potomac, occasioned by buoys on the river at various points being removed from their proper places.

The buoy heretofore stationed at Cedar Point has been removed some four miles out of the way, which on Saturday misled the propeller *Larder*, and she ran aground on the flats.

The *Lizzie Baker* was engaged for several hours yesterday in attempting to pull the *Hardee* off, but all efforts have proved unavailing.

The removal of these buoys is reported to be the work of Rebel emissaries.

Passengers on the mail boat *Highland Light* report that on the day before yesterday General Grant sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburg, but the answer was not known at City Point when the *Highland Light* left.

It was believed, if the demand was not complied with, that a reasonable time would be allowed for removal of women and children before the town was attacked. Appearances at the front indicated lively work when the *Highland Light* left, and it was thought not improbable that Grant was planning a Fourth of July surprise for the Rebels.

Forty-nine citizens of Fredericksburg who have been held for some months as hostages for some Union men held by the Confederates, will to-day be returned via Aquia creek.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived here last night from City Point, with 540 sick and wounded. There were a few amputations among this load of disabled men, but a large majority were fever cases. All of the sick and wounded have been sent in from the front to City Point, and there are but few remaining at that place.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The *Star* says the Navy Department has out its big flag to-day in honor of the destruction of the pirate *Alabama* by the United States Sloop-of-War *Kearsage*.

The *Kearsage* is a steam sloop of 1031 tons, and has the following armament, two 11-inch shell guns, pivot, throwing 264 pounds metal, and 30-pound rifle pivot, throwing 30 pounds metal; two 8-thirty-two's, throwing 64 pounds metal; five guns throwing 358 pounds metal.

The *Alabama* is 119 tons larger than the *Kearsage*, and throws twenty-two pounds more weight of metal.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which Mr. Chase introduced Mr Fessenden.

Mr. Fessenden at His Duties.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mr. Fessenden this morning entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He received the visits of the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Department, and other gentlemen.

Ex-Secretary Chase was there, and conducted the introductions.

Mr. Chase will probably leave Washington in the course of a week.

Interesting Naval News.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Admiral Lee, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in a despatch to the Navy Department under date of July 1, says since July 24, 1863, forty-two steamers have been captured or destroyed by the blockaders of his squadron.

Taking the average tonnage of these vessels at three hundred tons, and assuming the capacity of an army wagon at one ton, there has been a loss inflicted on the Rebel supply system equivalent to the capture and destruction of a train of 12,600 wagons.

The Department has received a communication from Admiral Dahlgren, announcing the capture of the sloop *Julia* by the United States steamer *Nipsic*, on the 27th of June, off Sapelo Sound. Her cargo consisted of 90 bags of salt.

A communication has also been received, announcing the destruction of the English steamer *Rose of London*, bound from Nassau, by the United States steamer *Wamsutta*, on the shore of Pollice (Folly?) Island, S. C.

When first discovered, she was attempting to escape, and in doing so was run ashore. The crew of about twenty men made their escape by getting off in small boats. It was only after repeated efforts to get her off and night coming on, that she was fired. She had little cargo on board, most of it, the freight, having been sent ashore in small boats, while lying off the coast.

Movements of General Hunter.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A special Baltimore despatch to the *Tribune* says that General Hunter with his whole force in good condition is moving to thwart the designs of the Rebels on their raiding excursion.

The Fourth of July in New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Some thirty fires occurred yesterday, caused by fireworks.

Five large buildings, the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Wooster street, and five dwellings on Grand street, were destroyed, besides heavy damage to some ten other buildings, is the result of one fire. The loss is about $250,000.

THE REBEL ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Up to nine o'clock this morning nothing later was received from the points mentioned in yesterday's despatches, and there are no reports from General Sigel.

The Conflagration at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 5.—The Bethesda Water Cure, the International Hotel, and all the buildings between the Crescent and Clarendon Hotels were destroyed by fire yesterday. No other buildings were burned.

DEATH FROM BEING BURNED.—Mary Kelterwell, ten years of age, living in Fortieth street, above Market, was so badly burned yesterday afternoon by her clothes taking fire from some fireworks, that she died at two o'clock this morning.

SUICIDE.—A soldier named John Lafarty, thirty-two years of age, committed suicide last night by jumping out of the fourth story of the barracks at Fifth and Buttonwood streets. The Coroner held an inquest this morning.

EXTRA!

SIXTH EDITION.

RAID IN MARYLAND.

FIGHTING AT FALLING WATERS

REBELS ATTACK MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the enemy, the operators at that place having left their posts between nine and ten o'clock, under an alarm. They returned, however, about one o'clock, and reported no enemy nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant on the Potomac, where it was said yesterday that fighting was going on.

The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal forces [illegible] commanded by General Sigel.

[illegible] Harper's Ferry had [illegible] occupied [illegible] to [illegible] from [illegible] Mer[illegible] with him by Maine [illegible] Leetown fight of Sunday, ten [illegible]

This joint force, it was thought, would [illegible] to the Maryland side of the Potomac, to succor Maryland Heights if attacked.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about 9 or 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by a force estimated at some 2000 cavalry, with more than as many infantry.

General Weber, however, set about a vigorous defense, and up to the latest accounts was holding his own.

Nothing had been heard up to 2 P. M., at Harper's Ferry, from General Sigel's or Mulligan's forces, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the Hagerstown story of their being engaged opposite Shepardstown, to which point they must have been followed.

After two o'clock P. M. the works were interrupted near Harper's Ferry on the east side, and the operator at Point of Rocks was understood to report that to-day a body of cavalry had crossed the Potomac there and had interrupted the telegraph.

In the meantime the excitement at Frederick City continuing, all the sick from the hospitals with the Provost Guard of the town were removed, the former going to Annapolis.

The Government stores were also moved from Frederick, as they had already been successfully from Harper's Ferry.

No reason is given for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces were known to be within twenty miles of that place, except a cavalry detachment, near Point of Rocks, twelve miles off.

General E. B. Tyler remained at Monocacy in command of General Wallace's forces (that point being the extreme western limit of the Department), and protecting the great railroad bridge over the Monocacy river, three miles from Frederick, but no signs of any enemy had appeared up to last night.

The true object and extent of the whole movement is as yet a mystery, but it is known from refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester, and other places in Virginia, that the Rebels are remorselessly and relentlessly enforcing their conscription, taking all the males between the ages of 16 and 60 who have left their homes.

Every horse is taken on the line of march, and scouting parties visit the country round, and all found are stolen, whether owned by friend or foe. The capture of supplies and the creating a diversion of reinforcements being sent to General Grant are very probably the principal reasons for the raid.

Provisions and supplies of all kinds are no doubt very scarce in Virginia at present, and the Rebels hope to make a large haul on this side of the Potomac, but they have evidently been disappointed thus far.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBEL INVASION.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—4 P. M.—From the Point of Rocks we learn that the entire Rebel force that visited that place yesterday morning, did not exceed 100 cavalrymen, supposed to be commanded by Moseby. Their whole object was to rob and destroy.

They took with them to Virginia the entire stocks of goods found in the stores of Messrs. John B. Dutton, Gower, Basing & Means, and Adams. They robbed the loyal and Rebel storekeepers alike, leaving nothing but crockery ware and such articles as were not easily carried off.

They were followed to the river by Rebel citizens, who are said to have carried the goods off into the interior.

They retreated after committing these robberies, and the telegraph operator last night returned from the mountains, where he had concealed himself, and sent through several despatches announcing the extent of their plunder, and that the devil was to pay generally!

This morning the operator was not at his post again, from which it is to be inferred that the Rebels have again returned.

LATER.

The telegraph is still working to Frederick, and up to noon no Rebels had made their appearance in that city.

The excitement had in a great measure abated, and it was believed that the Provost Guard of that place could effectually protect the city from all the Rebels that had appeared in the neighborhood of Point of Rocks up to this morning.

Generals Sigel's and Mulligan's forces reached Maryland Heights about nine o'clock last night, and no doubt is now entertained of our forces being able to successfully resist any attack of the Rebels at that post. Reinforcements are also on the way to the Heights.

General Max Weber, who commands the post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry, to leave, as he intends opening his guns on the town to drive out the Rebels.

They are all on the Virginia side of the town, busily engaged in their work of plunder, and occasionally sending a shell over to this side.

The pontoon bridge which crossed the river at the Ferry has been successfully removed, and the span of the railroad bridge on the Virginia side has been destroyed, to prevent the enemy from crossing.

On Monday Moseby, who has a force of cavalry and artillery opposite the Point of Rocks, fired into a train passing that point, and causing the greatest excitement among the passengers.

Major-General John Early commands the expedition, which is composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Early is reported to be Ewell's successor.

General Ransom is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and he is said to be Scarr's successor the object of the enemy may be inferred to be regarded as an important one by General Lee.

The infantry force is said to be commanded by General Early in person.

Ewell's late corps now number not more than 10,000 or 12,000 men.

Other reports name Breckinridge, Imboden, Jenkins, and even Wheeler as the leaders; but both the Southern Jenkinses were killed in the present campaign. Wheeler is known to be in Tennessee or Georgia, and Breckinridge's presence in the Valley is very doubtful. General Wallace is very active, making every arrangement that prudence suggests to keep [illegible]

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

THE DOOM OF THE "ALABAMA."

No single event since the commencement of the war has caused so much public delight as the destruction of the *Alabama* by the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*. The long and hitherto undisturbed career of this outlaw among nations, with her record of burning ships, plundered cargoes, and outrages and indignities upon unarmed sailors and passengers, has created a sentiment of disgust and horror in every civilized community, except where that sentiment is outweighed by a sordid and mercenary sympathy for the murderous Rebellion that flaunts its black flag on sea as well as on land.

We congratulate the country that one of our national vessels has accepted the bold defiance of the buccaneer Semmes, and put an end to his infamous career. By this one act Captain Winslow has wiped out the reproach heaped upon our naval service, and won for himself imperishable renown.

THE WAR AND COTTON.

Until the Southern States rebelled against the Federal Government, they possessed almost exclusively the cotton market of the world. That is to say, all the non-cotton producing countries of the civilized world depended on our American Southern States for their chief supply of cotton. That one fact gave the South great wealth; and presuming on that, the planting interest of that section, which had grown arrogant and aristocratic under the baneful influence of the institution of slavery, claimed, and for a long while actually exercised, an undue political power in our national politics. Cotton, in being a staple of superior commercial importance, and produced principally in the Southern States, was positively converted into a potential element of government among us, so that in the course of time, it came to be a common and accepted motto, that "Cotton is King."

But the moment the Cotton States seceded from the Union and took up arms to maintain that act of treason, those States lost the advantage they had long derived from the cotton trade. That act of revolt against the national Government not only brought on a war which stopped the production of the plant in the South, but it so effectually closed the ports of that section of the country against the market of the world, that if it had raised the usual amount of cotton for export, the product could not have been shipped. Thus the folly of the Southern cotton planters and slaveholders, has destroyed the only or main source of all their prosperity and power. They literally killed the goose that laid the golden egg when they initiated a civil war, which has prevented the foreign world from getting its usual quantity of cotton from the United States, and forced it to seek that indispensable commodity from other sources.

We are not at all gratified to think that this country has forever lost so valuable an element of commercial wealth and power. We would much have preferred that the United States should keep prolonged and undisputed possession, or monopoly rather, of the cotton traffic, even though the South enjoyed the immediate and largest benefit of that monopoly. But it is too late now to cry over spilt milk. The infatuation of the Southern cotton lords provoked a conflict with the Federal Government that has, by cutting England and Europe off from their supply of the staple from this country, forced them to get cotton from other countries, and the consequence is, that the accustomed amount obtained from America has been so nearly made up from other sources, that when the present civil war ends, it may be seriously doubted whether the trade which the Southern cotton planters have lost can ever be wholly regained. The only thing that could save it in such a contingency as has happened, would be the cheapness of slave labor; but as slavery must perish in this country in the progress of the war to its final conclusion, that important advantage in growing cheap cotton must pass away from us forever. Late statistics of English cotton receipts for 1863 and 1864, show that cotton is coming forward in increased quantities to compensate the deficiency of this country. The augmented supply of the last twelve months amounts to 311,165 bales, or more than fifty per cent. increase over the receipts of the previous year. This supply has been as follows:—

	1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.
American	17,229	79,535
Brazil	61,730	87,571
Egypt	100,192	135,148
Smyrna and Greece	14,614	35,076
West Indies	6,130	15,931
East Indies	254,961	322,647
China and Japan	43,139	150,523
To-date	508,271	819,436
Increase		311,165

Of this total, 72,094 American and West India bales may be subtracted, since it is probably old growth, and not current production. The remainder is 310,165 bales as the actual increase yield of the latter year over the former. Let the compound ratio production be continued for but a very brief period, and the existing famine in this textile will be at an end. As the matter now stands, the East Indies, China, and Japan, Egypt and Brazil, contribute more than we do to the world's [illegible]. Their combined growth, however, is [illegible] fraction of what ours was before the war.

THE LAND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROGRESS OF THE WEST.

Nothing in the [illegible] history of this country is more remarkable than the growth of what we call "the great West" in a man's lifetime—since all the region west of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio was a savage wilderness. That region is now by nearly a dozen prosperous States, several of which have outstripped some of the old original thirteen colonies in population and in wealth. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are among the most productive commonwealths in the federation, and have added millions of dollars to the resources of the nation.

The growth of the new States in the Northwest is due in a large measure to the judicious legislation of Congress, both as regards the disposition of the public lands, and the encouragement given to their improvement and settlement. The free-farm system has drawn to our shores a vast number of immigrants from Europe, who have taken up small tracts of ground on the remote frontier, and invested in their cultivation whatever money they brought over with them, in addition to their skilled labor. The land thus occupied rendered all the contiguous country more attractive, so that the tide of emigration has, for years past, set steadily westward, and is rapidly bringing into use a wide expanse of territory which all indications assure us is destined to be the richest, most productive, and powerful portion of the United States.

Illinois has more voters than New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut. Ohio has more voters than Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. And as they have exceeded their elder sisters in population so will they in process of time excel them in wealth.

The same liberal policy of the general Government which has operated so beneficially thus far in the settlement and development of our extensive national territories, should be persistently pursued until the whole continent from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf is covered with a homogeneous and thriving people, working out, under the fostering care of a central political system, their own individual happiness, and the grandeur and felicity of one common national organization and life. Every legislative measure that contributes to that end should be cheerfully supported by every Representative in Congress.

The only real value of the public lands to the nation lies in what private industry and enterprise can bring out of them for the good of all and the progress of civilization. Hence the nation gains more in giving them away to actual settlers than in selling them, in the proportion that its first mode of getting them occupied and developed is more certain and expeditious than the latter.

And here let us remark that those persons who complain that the Government has made certain grants of the public lands to railway companies in the West do not rightly appreciate the great advantage which the whole country has derived from those donations. The construction of the railways through the Western States has tended, in a very large measure, to fill wild regions with an energetic population, whose labor and intelligence have much more than repaid the Government in revenue, direct and indirect, for the thousands of acres given to the various railroad corporations that have interlaced all the Western country with those iron highways which carry population and wealth with them wherever they go.

In the last ten years there have been built at the West, 3656 miles of railroad, at a cost of $253,820,464, mostly by eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone sent into Illinois $30,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell $11,000,000 worth of land, and the Company to sell $20,000,000 more to actual settlers—making over $61,000,000 concentrated in that State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate receipts of grain at Chicago during the ten years, to 158,544,554 bushels, which at an average price of 66 cents per bushel, (the value for 1860 at Chicago), would be worth $126,000,000, thus exceeding by $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861, the grain increased to 47,697,409 bushels, the Southern routes being closed; and in 1862 the amount was 60,150,390 bushels. These figures but indicate the extent of that prosperity which has developed so rapidly during the last ten years in the northern section of the West.

THE SALE OF WORKS OF ART AT THE SANITARY FAIR.

We would call attention to the sale of pictures and other works of art, to commence this evening, July 5, at eight o'clock, and to be continued on the following evening at the same hour. Many valuable works will be offered, and it is hoped that the public, by a numerous attendance and liberal bidding, will show their appreciation of the generosity of the artists and others of New York, Boston, and our own city, who have so largely contributed those valuable gifts for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. A most lifelike portrait of the Empress Eugenie by Fagnani, of Paris, will be offered. Also a water-color drawing by the Princess Mathilde, cousin of Napoleon III, and a marble "Agnus Dei" by the German sculptor Steinhauser.

The portrait of Cobden, by Fagnani, was sold for one thousand dollars at the sale of pictures at the Metropolitan Fair in New York. The Art Gallery will remain open this afternoon and evening and to-morrow from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., when this beautiful collection will be finally closed to the public. Let none miss this last chance of seeing the finest exhibition of works of art ever brought together on this Continent.

New Orleans Papers.—We are indebted to Mr. Louis R. Hibberd, Purser of the new Philadelphia built steamship *Electric Spark*, of the regular Star Line from New York to New Orleans, for late files of the Crescent City journals, for which he will accept our thanks.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stabbed to Death.—A shoemaker named Henry Force was stabbed at his boarding-house, No. 118 Lombard street, last evening, by a drunken soldier named Henry O'Neil. O'Neil, who is home on a thirty days' furlough in consequence of a bruised arm, entered the house at the time named, and a quarrel ensuing between him and some of the inmates, he seized a knife and cut Force in the thigh, severing the main artery. The wounded man was immediately taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died a short time afterwards. He was a native of Mount Holly, and leaves a wife and child, who reside at Bordentown. He was working at his trade in the house in which the affair occurred. A hearing in the case is now progressing at the Union street Station.

Alleged Murder.—An inquest will be held by the Coroner this afternoon, in the shooting affair between William Maybury and policeman Edward Walton, from the effects of which shot, fired from a revolver in the hands of the policeman, Maybury almost instantly expired. The deceased, it is alleged, was engaged with others in firing off pistols in front of the Hand in Hand Engine house, Ninth street, above Poplar, and though requested to discontinue the act still persisted in it. Walton then attempted to make an arrest, and being foiled in the attempt, drew his revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Maybury's temple.

Boys' High School.—This morning the admission of pupils into the Boys' Central High School took place at the school building, corner of Broad and Green streets. There were 150 candidates admitted. The pupils will be classified according to the average mark obtained for the month's study, the regular semi-annual examination having been dispensed with. Those whose [illegible] below a certain average for their place in Music. These [illegible] sent back to the schools from which they were sent. The commencement will take place [illegible]ust, at the Academy of Music, before the usual number of graduates.

The Veterans of 1812.—The soldiers of the War of 1812 held a meeting yesterday morning in the Supreme Court Room, Peter Hay in the Chair.

After the organization of the meeting, Colonel J. Ross Snowden offered the following:—

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere regret of the death of the following members since our last meeting, viz:—Peter Causey, Frederick Erdman, Wm. R. Gery, George Link, Christopher Owen. Death is thinning the ranks of our Association, and admonishes us all of the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of preparation for the future world.

The resolution was adopted.

The following were elected members:—Henry Graeff, H. P. Mitchell, N. E. Baynor, Isaac Ashmead, Thomas Temple, Benjamin Mifflin, Edward R. Thompson.

After a patriotic preamble read by Captain George Emrick, on behalf the Executive Committee, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That although the anticipation entertained by us at our meeting in February, of a speedy suppression of the Rebellion, and the restoration of peace, have not yet been realized, and a war of immense proportions appears to be waged, carrying death and desolation in its train, filling the whole land with widows and orphans, and necessarily imposing heavy burdens upon the people, we still cherish the hope that by the blessing of the Almighty, and a wise and energetic policy on the part of the national Administration, the Union will be restored in its original purity, a consummation devoutly to be desired by every true friend of human freedom.

Resolved, That the thanks of the old soldiers are due to our State Legislature for the provision that was made, at its late session, for the relief of some poor and infirm old veterans of 1812, thus smoothing the pillow of some whose sons and grandsons have shed their blood in the present war.

Resolved, That the unparalleled liberality of our citizens in pouring out their money without stint, by the fortunes and Christian Commissions, as well as by de-coting their personal services on the field of battle, as well as in the military hospitals, to supply the wants and alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, strikingly exemplifies the true spirit of genuine philanthropy, and is above all praise.

After the election of officers for the ensuing year, the Declaration of Independence was read by Colonel Robert Carr, aged eighty-three years, formerly of the 15th United Sited States Infantry, the oldest member, and only surviving officer of the war of 1812 in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Colonel Carr then read the remarks made by Alexander H. Stevens at the Georgia Convention in November, 1860, in which he argued against secession, and the meeting adjourned.

Sale of Paintings.—The sales of donation paintings, contributed by New York, Boston, and Philadelphia artists, will commence at the Art Gallery of the late Great Central Fair this evening at eight o'clock. The gallery will be opened from eight A. M. until ten P. M. to-day, and, if necessary, the sale may also be continued to-morrow. It is to be trusted that the attendance will be large and that exclusive sales of these very valuable works of art may be effected.

Board of Health.—At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday morning, Dr. J. A. McCrea was unanimously elected President, and Dr. James Levick was chosen Secretary. The following is a list of the members:—

James A. McCrea,	James Steele,
Peter Armbruster,	James West,
Jacob B. Coates,	Dr. Wilson Jewell,
G. Morrison Coates,	Dr. Elias Ward,
Arthur Hughes,	Dr. James Levick.
René La Roche,	

Board of Guardians.—The organization of the new Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday morning. Mr. Townsend was in the Chair, and Mr. Charles T. Miller acted as Secretary.

The certificates of the newly-appointed members were then presented, as follows:—

George Erety, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

John M. Whitall, appointed by the District Court.

William H. Woodward, appointed by the Supreme Court.

The following officers were then re-elected unanimously:—

President—George Erety.
Secretary—Charles T. Miller.
Treasurer—Fred. A. Server.
The Board then adjourned.

Convalescent.—Benjamin Sage, Esq., of West Philadelphia, who was reported dead from the effects of injuries received on the Market Street Bridge on Saturday, it is thought will soon recover.

Benevolent.—A number of gentlemen connected with the Twentieth Ward Bounty Fund Committee, visited Rev. Mr. Hall, at his residence, No. 1502 Franklin street, yesterday morning, and presented him with a large and handsome likeness of General Washington. Rev. W. R. Thomas made the presentation speech, which was patriotically replied to by Rev. Mr. Hall. Coffee, sandwiches, and songs, and cheers for the President, General Grant, and the army concluded the pleasant exercises.

The Bounty Fund.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Ward Bounty Fund Committee, held on Saturday evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That an Executive Committee, to be called "The Columbian Executive Committee," to consist of six members, to which the President be added, to be appointed by the Chair, which committee shall have in charge the duty of taking such measures as may seem to them necessary to aid citizens in procuring substitutes, and that said committee shall have power to fill any vacancies and to increase its numbers.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to form the committee under the resolutions:—Hon. Wm. Strong, Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, Mr. H. C. Lea, Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Clement B. Penrose.

Local Brevities.—The service of silver shortly to be presented to General Hancock by the citizens of Norristown will consist of one large and small waiter, four goblets, one large pitcher, and a beautiful punch-bowl, with ladle. The gift is valued at $1500....A fire occurred in the cotton waste establishment of J. Lodge & Co., back of Third street, below Arch, on Sunday morning. Loss $1500. Strange to relate, at noon on the same day a fire was discovered at No. 39 N. Front street, a building in the occupancy of the same firm. The loss in this case, however, was trifling....The amount of money paid out by Mr. Bumm and his corps of assistants, on the 1st and 2d insts., foots up to $643,568 80. For interest $129,339 89; city warrants, $223,229. Of the last amount, there was paid on city bounty warrants the sum of $85,750....On Saturday afternoon 283 men of the 84th Regiment of veterans made application for payment of money, and although after office hours, the bounty money was paid them....The drivers of the different passenger railroads, at a recent meeting, unanimously resolved to demand $2 per day for their services. An answer is requested to be given by the employers on or before the 9th inst....A package containing one thousand dollars of five dollar counterfeit bills on the Bingham Bank of Massachusetts, was obtained by the police on Saturday at Adams' Express Company. A man who had just made inquiry after the bills was also arrested....It is stated that $21,000 have already been contributed by the Coal Exchange of this city towards purchasing General Hancock a splendid mansion in this city.

Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
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Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.
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Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.

Strangers in the city visiting the Great Central Fair, and citizens generally, will find the best Clothing and the most reasonable prices at Wanamaker & Brown's, Oak Hall, S.E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

Larkin & Co., the incomparable photographers, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch, have made special arrangements for the coming week, in order to accommodate visitors to the Fair. During the week, six superb *cartes de visite* will be taken for one dollar.

American Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, at W. B. Eltonhead's, No. 1322 Chesnut St.

Hats.—Straw and soft hats, most fashionable styles, at Laing & Co.'s, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Great Secret discovered to avoid late breakfasts and make cheerful homes. Buy your Coal of A. S. Dotter, No. 304 N. Broad street.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On the 4th instant, ESTHER, wife of John Abbott, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1421 Vine street on Thursday, 7th instant, at 9 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

ENRUBO.—On the 4th instant, HESTER, wife of Andrew Enburg, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, No. 1017 Rees street, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOWSHALL.—Killed, on the 22d of June, in front of Petersburg, Sergeant WILLIAM W. HOWSHALL, Company D, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers (Baxter's Fire Zouaves)

KELLER.—On Saturday, July 2, Rev. BENJAMIN KELLER, General Agent of the Lutheran Publication Society, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of G. F. Sutton, Esq., No. 1901 Poplar street, on Wednesday morning next, at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Germantown.

KEEN.—On July 3d, suddenly, ADAM KEEN, in his 83d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1008 Palmer street, Thirteenth Ward, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. Ches or Lodge, No. F-6, A. Y. M. and Penny Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the members of the Order generally are invited to attend. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PARHAM.—On the 3d instant, MARTHA, the wife of John Parham, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1104 Sansom street, without further notice.

PATTERSON.—On the 2d instant, REBECCA, the beloved daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Patterson, aged 12 years, 1 month, and 16 days.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 2727 Race street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced have only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

DAVID EVANS,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED-IRON SAFE.

"NOT DEAD, BUT LIVETH."

DAVID EVANS, Esq.,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

It would seem from your late notice in The Evening Telegraph and other newspapers that you have opened a school of instruction for testing Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safe, acting, as we presume, in a two-fold capacity:—first, as the instructor of thieves; second, as the protector of the people—two very *responsible* positions, truly.

Now, as we are very desirous to aid you in every way, in this important work (important to the thief, that he may not uselessly employ his time criminally, or expose his person; important to the people, that they may know and feel that their treasures are secure), we propose, in the future, to warrant every Bank Safe that may be sold by our Agent at Philadelphia proof against your scientific attainments in the art of burglary; and as you have so *disinterestedly* volunteered to instruct and enlighten the burglar and protect the people in this art, we shall take the liberty to give you timely notice of the arrival of each Safe, and we not only ask you to test each Safe on their arrival upon your new scientific plan, as publicly announced, but we claim that we have the right to insist upon it in your new position as a public teacher and benefactor; and if this is not a sufficient reason, we have still another to urge.

Your present facilities for a satisfactory test are very deficient, as you have but one very imperfect Safe to operate upon, and if you accept our proposition, your field of operations will be much enlarged, and your efforts may prove much more satisfactory to the public. We now admit, as we ever have, if you succeed to grind or drill a hole through the door in the front of the lock, at any point, it is fatal, and if done in any way practical to the burglar, the Safe is not burglar-proof.

The first Safe we shall expect you to test, as above proposed, is a Safe just ordered for a bank in the interior of the State. We expect to arrive in Philadelphia, and to be ready for a test, on Monday, the 10th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., and should there be any delay in its arrival it will be announced in time. We trust you will be ready for this test.

Respectfully, LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
jy1-tf No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa,

CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.,

ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM,

It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "*Standard Household Remedy*," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, &c., often produce these serious diseases, Travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM will always remove the Diarrhœa and Cramps which accompany the attacks of Cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the Cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM OR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the Abdomen, allays the irritation, and calms the action of the Stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones, when used according to directions.

Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Want of Appetite, Wind in the Bowels, Cramps, Sea Sickness, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases, are removed by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street. jy2

Notice.—Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.—The notice for proposals for Loan dated 25th of June, 1864, for thirty-three millions of dollars ($33,000,000), being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated the sixth (6th) of June, is hereby withdrawn, and all proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per cent. deposit will be refunded.

Geo. Harrington,
Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*.

Removal.—Thomas M. Plowman, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2, Strawberry street to No. 229 Carter Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy1

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRIT,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS AND CANOPIES.

Fine Havana Cigars—
Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth,
have just received a new importation of
Havana Cigars,
of the choicest brands.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Office City Bounty Commission,
No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.
If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.
The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy5

Magee's Envelope Manufactory and Paper Store, No. 316 Chesnut Street.

Envelope Manufactory,	
No. 316 Chesnut street,	No. 316 Chesnut street.
Envelope Manufactory,	
No. 316 Chesnut street,	No. 316 Chesnut street.
Paper and Envelopes,	
Paper and Envelopes,	
Paper and Envelopes,	
Wholesale and Retail,	Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,	Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,	Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices.	
At the Lowest Prices.	

At Magee's, No. 316 Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth. jy2-2t

Patriotic Medals.
Patriotic Medals,
An acceptable offering to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
Medallion Likenesses
of
President Lincoln,
General George Washington,
Lieutenant-General Grant,
General George B. McClellan,
May be obtained only of the Original Designer and Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. Spencer,
Box 2166 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 603 Arch Street. jy2-1m

New Style Paper, at Magee's!—
New Style Envelopes at No. 316 Chesnut Street.
Red Envelopes and Paper to match.
Red Envelopes and Paper to match.
Red Envelopes and Paper to match.
New style Paper, colored on the 4th page.
New style Note Paper, colored on the 4th page.
New style Note Paper, colored on the 4th page.
With Envelopes to match.
Manufactured for Sale at
Magee's, No. 316 Chesnut Street,
At Magee's, No. 316 Chesnut Street,
At Magee's, No. 316 Chesnut Street. jy1-2t

1864 Upriver Fourth July Excursions by Steamboat Trenton from Walnut Street Wharf, for Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol.
For Bristol and Burlington.
Up Trips—At 9:30 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.
Down Trips—From Bristol, at 7:15, 11:45 A. M., and 5:45 P. M.
Down Trips—From Burlington, at 7:25, 11:55 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
The boat down from Bristol at 5½ P. M., will stop at Poplar Street Wharf, Kensington. Tacony Trips Up, at 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 6 P. M. Down, at 8:25 A. M., 12:45 and 7 P. M.
Fare for the Excursion.
Philadelphia and Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Return only..... 35 cents.
By Railroad for Intermediate Bordentown, and Mount Holly, for Trenton.
Leave Walnut Street Wharf at 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Leave Kensington Depot at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Trenton at 12:15, 3:40, 5:15, 6:55, and 8:15 P. M.
Excursion Fare..... $1.
For Bordentown.
Leave Walnut Street Wharf at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 and 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Bordentown at 4, 5:35, and 6:30 P. M.
Excursion Fare..... $1.
For Mount Holly.
Leave Walnut Street Wharf at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Mount Holly at 4:40 P. M.
Excursion Fare..... 75 cents.
Wm. H. Gatzmer,
jy2-2t Agent.

Delightful Excursions on the River Schuylkill.
The Steamboat General Hooker, Captain Markle, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-tf

Biographies of Successful Philadelphia Merchants.
Published by
James K. Simon,
No. 33 S. Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.
These Biographies are carefully compiled, with interesting incidents of the career of some of the foremost commercial men of this community. Fifty-seven personal sketches are comprised in the work, together with an Introduction and an Essay on "Personal Prosperity of Merchants." Illustrated with several accurate Portraits on Steel. Every Philadelphian should secure a copy of this Work. jy2-stuth 5t

Henry Apple,
Gauger and Cooper,
No. 205 S. Water Street,
Philadelphia.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in Hogsheads for Shipping.
All kinds of Trimmings punctually attended to. jy1-1m

Lost.—Certificate No. 13, dated July 15, 1862, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. M. Bailey. As application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to jy30-fr12t* Robt. F. Taylor.

Photographs of the Great Central Fair, pronounced by the Committee to be the finest view taken, published by E. Newell, No. 724 Arch street. A liberal discount to the trade. jy30-3t*

The Subscribers have associated themselves together under the firm of Bolton, Dykeman & Co., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner Twenty-first and Hamilton Streets.
Joseph R. Bolton,
George R. Dykeman,
jy1-1m* O. W. Childs.

John Crump,
Carpenter and Builder,
No. 212 Lodge Street,
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-w6m

PROPOSALS.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, June 29, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, next, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal, the following articles, viz:—

Hospital Tent Pins, large.) Army standard, and made Hospital Tent Pins, small. } from seasoned white oak, or Wall Tent Pins, large. } White pine shall be used.

Canteen Webbing, 1-inch, linen or cotton. Samples required.

Samples may be seen at this office. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in writing as well as figures; the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and each bid must be endorsed with the name of the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Subsistence Office, United States Army, No. 26 South Street,
Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1400) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Horned Cattle will not be received.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, or by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal or more, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.
je30-11t

PROPOSALS.

Office Commissary of Subsistence, No. 926 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, July 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., on SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for furnishing and delivering to the Camps, Barracks, Hospitals, and officers in the vicinity of this city, all the Fresh Beef required by them for six months, with the privilege of continuing for one year at the option of this office, commencing August 1, 1864.

The beef must be killed from the finest fatted cattle, weigh not less than 1300 pounds gross weight, to be delivered in quarters weighing not less than 250 pounds, the necks to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down to the thickness of before quarter are to be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and of the hind quarters eight inches above the socket of hock joint. Said beef to be furnished in equal pro

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THE WAY THEY LIVE IN JAPAN.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Japanese are copying our railroads and electric telegraphs. May we not profitably take from them some of their simple and primitive inventions in the art of honest government, just by way of a "swop," as President Lincoln would say.

If only one traveler in Japan had brought back reports of the marvelous integrity and economy of the Japanese system of home government, we should have doubted the story—putting it on a par with the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.

The King of Siam, when a piece of ice, imported from some northern region, was shown to him, could not be made to believe that such a freak of nature was possible, and stoutly maintained that it must be a juggle and a hoax, because he had never seen any in his own country. This skepticism was natural under the circumstances. So we, who have so little honesty and economy in the administration of our Government, that the words, like the things, have become quite obsolete, might seriously doubt these wonderful stories from Japan, if they were not confirmed by a number of respectable travelers It may prove instructive to run a parallel between the Japanese administration of affairs and ours.

In Japan, when a public officer steals from the treasury, he is tried by a civil court, and, if found guilty, is beheaded, or, if his rank deserves that distinguishing mark of imperial clemency, he is graciously permitted to commit *harri-karri* on himself. Overwhelmed with gratitude for this act of mercy, he bids farewell to his family, neatly cuts himself open with two quick strokes, and is gathered to his fathers.

A defaulter is one of the rarest curiosities to be found in Japan. How is it in this country? Here, if the statements of investigating committees and disaffected radicals are to be believed, the Government bureaus swarm with the plunderers who either filch directly from the money-till, or divide with dishonest contractors, or levy black mail on the business public. How many of these are brought to justice? Not one out of a hundred probably.

Government frauds are so common and venial under this Administration, that the arrest of any particular individual is looked upon by his friends as an instance of personal or political animosity or malice. Any newspaper that happens to be of his way of thinking will be sure to give this interpretation of his arrest. Instead of being straightway tried by a court, he is released on bail, and may sail for Europe if he likes.

If he stands a trial his chance of acquittal is good, and if he is convicted, the worst punishment that he can suffer is a fine or a few years in the State prison. This is better than a decapitation, or even than the exalted privilege of *harri-karri*. The American defaulter, instead of ripping up his stomach, lives to put turtle soup into it for many years. We would not have the Japanese plan literally adopted all at once.

The steam guillotine, (which the Yankee inventor offered to Louis Napoleon after the *coup d'etat*, would be necessary to do the beheading; and it would be rather unpleasant for our occasional nerves to see the "happy dispatch" adopted as a family institution. Still, is there not something new that we might well copy from Japan?

In Japan, office-holding is so unprofitable and undesirable that even the vassal princes, who might be supposed to be independent in their notions, resign in favor of their sons at the earliest opportunity. It is one of the laws of the empire that when an office-holder accumulates more money than is thought good for him, it is confiscated for the imperial treasury, on the theory that he must have obtained it by some dishonest courses which cannot be proved on him.

In this country, office-holding is so profitable and desirable that everybody manœuvres and intrigues for it. This Administration and all its attaches and dependents are now moving heaven and earth to re-elect themselves. As for the "leri-quisites," which are all confiscated in Japan, a Federal office-holder must be a clumsy fellow who cannot contrive to lay up a brown stone front, an eligible corner lot, a carriage and pair of horses, and a fat bank account in four years.

In Japan, the laws are issued by the order of the Tycoon, and are simple and intelligible. All the letters agree in this. In the United States, the laws are issued by some order—just now it is difficult to say precisely what—and though we have what is called a Congress, it is little more than a recording bureau, while the laws are neither simple nor intelligible. They are such riddles as might have been propounded by the Sphynx.

The tax law has been before the public two or three years, and how many fully understand it? It was not until the collectors and assessors had received a large amount of official instructions and judicial interpretations, that they could make head or tail of it. The enormous bill has been an enigma from the day of its birth; and Solicitor Whiting has not yet delivered his last opinion on it.

Look at the gold bill, and the multitude of diverse constructions that are placed upon that. And so with dozens of other laws. Nobody can be said to understand them fully in all their bearings; and the last place of all to go for information about them is to Congress. Should we not gain by a "swop" with the Japanese?

The parallel might be carried on some distance further, but this will do for to-day.

TAXATION, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

From the Times.

It is well for us to understand clearly that we are to be taxed; that we are not at peace, but at war; that a great war involves vast expenditure, and that this expenditure can be met only by taxation in one shape or another.

Hitherto our taxation has been mainly indirect. Certain occupations have indeed paid a license; a certain sum has been levied upon property, and a certain per centage has been assessed upon incomes.

But any and all of these form only a fraction of the amount which every man has paid and is paying to carry on the war. Whoever has paid fifty or a hundred per cent. more than formerly for a coat or a hat, for a yard of cloth or a spool of thread, for a loaf of bread or a pound of meat, has paid the overplus towards the support of the war, in the shape of indirect taxation.

He may designate this fact by any phrase which suits him. He may call it a rise in gold, or a depreciation of the currency, but the fact is just this:—The sum which he has paid in extra prices is his portion of the indirect tax for carrying on the war. If his income—as happens with a few—increases more rapidly than his expenses, he is richer for this indirect taxation. If his expenses—as happens with most—increase more rapidly than his income, he is poorer for this indirect taxation.

We need not attempt to shut our eyes to the fact that all of us, except the few who make fortunes by contracts, or trade, or speculation, must feel the burden of taxation. The only question is, how to apportion these burdens so that they may press fairly upon all.

This indirect taxation, which takes the palpable shape of an increase of prices, is the most unfair and unequal possible. The man who owns a million of dollars in property, or who has an income of a hundred thousand, eats and wears little more than the man who owns or earns a hundredth part of that sum, and consequently he pays scarcely more in the way of indirect taxation.

Again, of the sum thus indirectly paid by way of war tax, only a small part actually reaches the hands of the Government, so as to be expended in conducting the war. The greater part is arrested in its progress between producer and consumer, and falls into the pockets of the men of whom everybody speaks as having "made a fortune." Add together all of these "fortunes"—the millions credited to a few score, the hundreds of thousands claimed for hundreds, and the smaller plums plucked by thousands, and we shall have the amount of the war tax—indirectly levied, indeed, but none the less really paid by the people—which has gone, not to support the war, but into the pockets of speculators, stock gamblers, and forestallers.

The system of *direct taxation*, which is now fairly inaugurated, is the only one adapted to the circumstances of the times. Every man's property, every man's income, should be, and we trust will be, taxed. The gross amount of this tax should be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government and the interest upon all loans. This once fully ascertained, currency will go up, or, which is the same thing, prices will go down.

Gold, among other things, will find its natural level: not, probably, an equality with currency for awhile, because gold, like everything else, must be "high" in war times, but certainly far nearer par, as measured by currency, than the rates at which it now sells in Wall street.

A *direct tax*, sufficient in amount to bring currency up and prices down, is the one financial measure needed.

CLOSING UP.

From the Tribune.

Congress succeeded, late on Saturday night, in perfecting the new Conscription bill. Under this act, drafts may be made for one, two, or three years; bounties of $100, $200, and $300 are to be awarded for one, two and three years' service respectively. Commutation is no more; but every one drafted may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection and have them credited on her quota. We do not see how the act could have been rendered more lenient, if the paramount object of recruiting our armies is to be kept in view.

When the first Conscription Act was passed, we heartily approved and sustained the commutation therein embodied. So long as the Government could find substitutes for $300, it was wise and right to accept that sum instead of personal service, and use it to obtain a willing instead of an unwilling soldier. But times have changed, compelling a change in the laws. The War Department, which at first held the $300 a full equivalent for personal service, now reports a vitally changed state of facts.

Labor is scarce and wages high, so that money is largely paid in as commutation, and the $300 each will no longer procure recruits to the extent required. The Rebels have called out their every white male who can carry a musket; so that our Generals now regard them across their very last ditch. But the waste of the campaign has been very great; and we need replenished ranks to finish the work. To obtain them it is essential that a call be now made which will bring not money but men. Hence the new law.

When the first act was passed, the $300 commutation was made the chief ground of objection to it. The Copperhead organs fairly howled at the idea of compelling the poor to serve and letting off those rich enough to pay $300. The bloody and brutal Jeff. Davis riots in our city last summer were in good part evoked and kept alive by clamor against the $300 exemption. But, from the moment wherein the War Department decided to ask for a repeal of the commutation clause, every Copperhead in Congress has fought against repeal, and it has now been carried over the votes of them all. And the Opposition journals and grog-shops are now as clamorous against the repeal as they were against the enactment of this provision.

A special war tax was enacted by Congress during Saturday's sitting. Five per cent. on all incomes for 1863 is to be paid on the 1st of September next; and it is calculated that this item will put $20,000,000 into the treasury, to be devoted to paying bounties to soldiers about to be drafted. An attempt was made to include a tax on liquors in hand; but this defeated the bill, and it had to be passed without—too many members having friends who are interested in whisky. It is hinted that a member from this city, who was at first a conspicuous champion of taxing whisky, has since seen (or felt) something that has turned him completely topsy-turvy, so that he now resists this tax as zealously as he ever favored it. Queer world this.

Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:—

VIRGINIA,	TENNESSEE,
NORTH CAROLINA,	MISSISSIPPI,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA,	FLORIDA,
ALABAMA,	ARKANSAS,
TEXAS.	

Our next President and Vice-President are therefore to be chosen by the following:—

States.	*Electors.*	*States.*	*Electors.*
Maine	7	Ohio	21
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	12	Illinois	16
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	8
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	8
Vermont	5	Minnesota	4
New York	33	Iowa	8
New Jersey	7	Kansas	3
Pennsylvania	26	Kentucky	11
Delaware	3	Missouri	11
Maryland	7	California	5
West Virginia	5	Oregon	5
Total (24 States) Electors			241
Necessary to a choice			121

NOTE.—Several Territories have just been authorized to form State Constitutions, and to be admitted under them by proclamation on due proof that they have been ratified: but, as they will at any rate have but three Electoral votes each, and are not certain to accept the privileges proffered them, we do not include them above.

A TIMELY INSIDE VIEW.

The Gold Panic—Its Causelessness and Falsity.

The New York *Shipping List* affords the public an opportunity to gain an inside view of the gold speculation in Wall street. The *List* is a commercial journal of standing:—

The more we learn with regard to the matter, the more firmly do we become convinced that the great excitement in gold and the extreme prices which have been quoted during the past few days have had no reliable basis, but have been simply the result of a dodge resorted to by certain of the "ring" with the view of frightening Congress into a recession from the position which it has assumed. It is well known that many of the "operators" who sold "short" previous to the adoption of the Gold bill, have been performing the circle of the ring, trying to procure gold to fill their contracts, and all sorts of unreliable quotations have been freely circulated for effect.

A daily contemporary relates a practical incident, which goes to show that, since the bill became a law, the gold quotations have been wholly nominal, and had no reliable basis. On Wednesday, when the excitement was at its height, "two gentlemen, the Messrs. Blankmau, holders of a large amount of gold, desirous to take advantage of the supposed high prices, went to Wall street to sell. They found that only two brokers were disposed to operate in the precious metal at all. They called upon one of these. He was buying gold in small amounts at 210, and selling it at 216.

What was the price of gold at that establishment? Our travelers announced that they had gold to sell. "How much?" "Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars." "They would have to see the head of the house," and were shown to his private room. Informed of the state of the case, the head of the house admitted that he was paying 210, but could not pay it for that amount. He "was sure that gold couldn't keep up, that it would certainly be as low as 200 to-morrow," and in fact, this good-natured tradesman preferred, rather than buy the gold, to recommend his customers to his neighbor. So the two gentlemen went to the other broker.

He was also buying at 210 and selling at 216, and was as little anxious to buy a large sum at his own price as his neighbor had been. He "knew that gold would be below 200 to-morrow." "Well, if it was to fall, the two gentlemen would like to sell now on the best terms they could get." "What would he give?" "He didn't know. He would prefer not to buy it at all." As there was no third broker for the gentlemen to be commended to, they were merely bowed out, and left Wall street somewhat enlightened as to what was not the price of gold.

A more unnecessary excitement than that which has succeeded the passage of this bill can scarcely be conceived; hence it follows that it must be short-lived. While we have not favored gold locks at on, we believe that Congress honestly thought that there were good reasons for the passage of the Gold bill; and we therefore trust that it will not be fought ned by the demand of any committee or committees into any concessions from what it conc ives to be its full duty to the peoples. There is no doubt that the Gold bill was intended as a pub ic benefit.

If necessary, let it be so modified as to insure that result—but concede nothing more—at least not until the bill shall have been fairly tried, and its merits and demerits have become self-evident. We may add that it has come to our knowledge that a gentleman yesterday endeavored to sell $100,000 in gold, and could get no bid at over 200 per cent.—and we believe the majority were under that figure. It is evident that 210 to 220 @ 230 have been paid only for little driblets.

The Way the Money Goes.

Leading rich men in New York have a way of spending their money peculiar to themselves. Commodore Vanderbilt wants a fast team. He does not want Bonner's dust in his eyes. He has out a standing offer of $100,000 for the "fastest team in New York." Jerome got beaten on the water. Some time ago he made a standing offer of a great sum for the fleetest yacht. Mr. Stewart has torn down the most expensive house ever built in New York—one elegant enough for a prince to live in—one that men and women paid twenty-five cents a head to peep into. He is rearing one now that will make all shoddydom red with envy. The cellar bottom and walls on the inside are laid with blocks of hammered stone, and the cellar will be as elegant as a granite house can be, while the building will be a marble palace indeed. Well, what of it? Who has a better right to make such an outlay than Mr. Stuart with his princely income? Who has a better right to that income than Mr. Stewart, who began life with a pack of goods on his back to sell, and who works harder and more hours of the day now than any other merchant in New York?

—A soldier in Grant's army writes home:—"We are enjoying ourselves in the usual way. We have fight for breakfast, dinner, and supper, twice between meals, and three times during the night—in short, it has become a second nature."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1864.

Collections at San Francisco, California, per P. Sather, Treasurer, - - - - $10,000 00
Christian Commission, Peoria, Illinois, per William Reynolds, Chairman, - - 5,000 00
PHILADELPHIA.
P. McBride, - - - - - - 250 00
Ladies' Christian Commission of First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, - - 211 45
Ladies' Christian Commission of First German Reformed Church, - - - - - 180 00
"Wexford," - - - - - - 99 00
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, - - - - - - 50 00
Presbyterian Church of Holmesburg, - - 111 50
Sabbath School of Methodist Episcopal Church, Twelfth street, - - - - - 63 00
J. B. Bunster & Co., - - - - - 15 00
Ladies' Aid Society of Twelfth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, - - - - - 25 00
Baptist Church, Manayunk, per Rev. A. J. Harr, - 15 00
Proceeds of a Fair by Ella Nineteen, Macy C. Baker and Mary Bide, per Isaac Baker, - - 20 00
E. P., per S. M. - - - - - 20 00
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
Proceeds of Sadsbury and Highland Fair, per R. J. M. Whiteside, Treasurer, - - - - 775 00
Collection at Union Meeting in M. E. Church, West Chester, per Rev. C. P. Eglbert, - - 120 80
A Lady Friend, per Rev. George A. Latimer, Fourstown, - - - - - - 10 00
Little Girls of Presbyterian Sabbath School, Columbia, per Rev. R. A. Brown, - - - 10 00
Collected by Children of the Sabbath School, Schuylers, Lehigh County, per Rev. J. Jaeger, - 5 00
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.
Harmony, Upper Hopewell, Cumberland county, - - - - $300 00
Deerfield Church, Cumberland county, per Rev. R. Hamill Davis, - - - 72 00 — 375 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Bowertown and Dutch Neck, Cumberland county, per Hon. John T. Nixon, - - - - - - - 50 00
M. E. Church, Haddonfield, per Rev. Mr. Woolston, - - - - - - 30 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Haddonfield, per Rev. Mr. Woolston, - - - - - - 20 00
DELAWARE.
Union M. E. Church, Wilmington, per J. A. Brindle, - - - - - - 217 75
M. A. Day, Newark, - - - - - 3 00
Total, - - - - - $17,709 20
Amount acknowledged at length in religious papers, - - - - - 12,518 17
Amount previously acknowledged, - - 30,226 87 / 608,421 22
Total, - - - - - $638,647 59

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores up to June 29, 1864:—
PHILADELPHIA.
1 package North Broad Street Church.
5 boxes, Church of the Nativity.
1 package, Lutheran Publication Society.
5 packages, Fifth Baptist Church.
1 box, George Kenson.
Germantown—1 package, Mrs. Bayard.
Kensington—2 boxes, Ladies' Christian Commission.
Holmesburg—1 package, per Rev. A. Hartpence.
Daily packages from the office of the "Daily News."
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
Doylestown—1 box.
Lower Merion—1 package.
Freemansburg—1 box, Christian Association.
Nazareth—1 box, 1 keg, Christian Commission.
West Chester—1 package, Mrs. Sware and Mrs. Winterbottom.
Highland, Chester county—1 box, Ladies' Aid Society.
Downingtown—1 box, Ladies' Aid Society.
Fairmount—1 box, Aid Society.
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.
Haddonfield—1 box, Ladies' Army Aid Association.
UNKNOWN.
1 box reading, pads, &c.
1 keg dried fruit.
2 boxes, via New York.
1 box dried fruit and bandages.
2 boxes dried fruit.
1 keg vinegar.
1 box dried fruit.
Large numbers of boxes from other parts of the country are acknowledged in the religious papers.
The Commission needs immediately large supplies of bandages, pads, and housewives. The call made for them is very urgent and pressing. Send to

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman,
No. 11 SANSOM Street,
1t Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVED, 1864, JULY, OF D. B. Cumming, Treasurer of the Wholesale Dry Goods Department of the Great Central Fair, two thousand and seventeen and 77-100 dollars, in cash subscriptions by the following persons:—
Through F. Lafourcade, of De Cosnyer, Lafourcade & Co., from English and French dry goods merchants and manufacturers, - - - $1,180 77
E. G. Williams & Co., Bradford, England, through J. S. Fenton, of Edmund Yard & Co., - - 250 00
W. Lindsay & Co., England, through J. S. Fenton, of Edmund Yard & Co., - - - - 80 00
Irwin & Stinson, - - - - - 200 00
Miss T. Scott, per Miss Fair, - - - - 10 00
Mrs. M. Gowen, per " - - - - 2 50
Mrs. Hepburn, per " - - - - 15 00
Cash, - - - - - - - 383 50
$2,047 77
Previously receipted for - - - 44,719 75
$46,737 52
A. J. ANTELO & J. T. LEWIS,
Per D. C. McCAMMON,
1t Chairman.

FRENCH CREEK LUBRICATING OIL CO., Office No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of July, free of State tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until the 15th inst.
jy5-1stth15 WM. M. SINGERLY, Secretary.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,
LOGAN SQUARE.
The Public Sale of
FANCY ARTICLES
Will be continued on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 6, at 10 o'clock,
in UNION AVENUE.
HORACE HOWARD FURNESS,
1t Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Stockholders in the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, that the books are now open for subscription for a portion of the stock of that Company, and also of the Bestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railroad Company, in pursuance of the resolutions of the stockholders and Board of Directors heretofore adopted. Those who wish to subscribe will call at the office of E. V. MAFFLAND & CO., No. 35 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, with their certificates, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 10th day of July, 1864, where full information will be given, and subscriptions will be received by the undersigned. The books will be closed and no subscriptions received after the 10th day of July, 1864.
N. B. KNEASS,
E. V. MAFFLAND,
D. S. WINEBRUNNER,
jy2-stuth&tit Committee of Board of Directors.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR HOUSE-Furnishing Department.—Additional Cash Contributions:—

L. S. Godey	$100 00
George S. Jones	25 00
Louis Godey	10 00
D. Stevens	5 00
C. F. Parker	5 00
Employees in Office of Godey's Lady's Book and Plaza Printing Office	25 00
Paton & Co., New York	100 00
Proprietor House Burglar Alarm Telegraph	100 00
Mr. Harveys	20 00
Jules Garnier	5 00
L. F. Whitney	25 00
Miss E. Woolstor	30 00
J. G. Koehler	20 00
MERCHANDISE.	
Bruce's Parlor Organ	150 00
Vanhorn & Eckstein	103 90
Newark Patent Packing Company	90 00
J. Hoffman	25 00
Charles T. Kern	11 40
Charles Burnham	2 50
Amount previously acknowledged	5722 30
	$6679 10

jy2 L. E. WALRAVEN, Chairman.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILway Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, June 18, 1864.—The second instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company on and after July 7, 1864. By order of the Board of Directors. [je18-21t] W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHARIE & BAKER'S New Orthopedists, No. 921 CHESNUT Street. Refer to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. je11-tf

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our

California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson, (of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Boerne, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmeele, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Fondey,
Knorr, Mayland,
and other leading physicians, that they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
je21-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $3·75.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my6-3m No. 1336 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ART GALLERY,
CENTRAL FAIR.
IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO KEEP THE
GRAND COLLECTION OF PICTURES
NOW AT
LOGAN SQUARE,
ON EXHIBITION
Until 10 P. M. on Wednesday, July 6,
AT WHICH TIME
IT WILL FINALLY CLOSE.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 25 cents.
To VANDERLYN'S ARIADNE, 25 cents extra.
Admittance only at the centre door on Vine street.
jy1-2t

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY, July 4, 1864.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Preparations for the great spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
which are now being made, will necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
for a short time, as many important changes in the machinery of the stage are to be made; consequently there will be no performance until the great Spectacle is produced, which is expected to surpass any previous production of the kind ever witnessed in America. During the close the Theatre will be thoroughly renovated. jy5

ART GALLERY,
LOGAN SQUARE.
AUCTION.
THE AUCTION SALE OF
WORKS OF ART,
DONATED TO THE
SANITARY COMMISSION
AT THE
GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,
Will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, to be continued on the following evening, at the same hour.
Many Works of rare merit will be offered for sale, among which is a life-size portrait of the Empress Eugenie, by Fournal of Paris, a most successful likeness of this distinguished personage. Also, a Water Color Drawing, by the Princess Mathilde, cousin to Napoleon III, and a beautiful "Agnes Dei," in marble, by the German Sculptor Steinhauser.
The ART GALLERY will be open as usual on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 5 and 6, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., being the close of the Exhibition.
Admittance 25 cents. Entrance at middle door on Vine street. jy5-2t

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 258 N. EIGHTH Street,
No. 258 N. EIGHTH Street.
No. 258 N. EIGHTH Street.
GREAT BARGAINS,
GREAT BARGAINS,
GREAT BARGAINS.
CALL AND PURCHASE,
CALL AND PURCHASE,
CALL AND PURCHASE,
AT
LYMAN'S
LYMAN'S
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
my26-tf No. 258 N. EIGHTH Street.

CLOAKS, COATS, AND MANTILLAS.—Ladies wishing to dress well and economically, will find it to their advantage to visit the Mammoth Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of Mrs. HENRY, Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street, below Arch, where are to be had all the latest Paris and London styles at prices that will ensure their immediate disposal.
N. B.—A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrappers, Shawls, and Lace Mantillas.
ap12-3m Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT SEASON VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.
The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not, at present enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*
A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited. WM. E. LEHMAN,
je29-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.
THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.
For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. jel

FINANCIAL.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh11

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. (mh11

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
ja27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 124 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe6-tf

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)
Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbitt, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.
This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.
Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-3m

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je8-1m

SANITARY FAIR.
CHEAPEST
SUMMER HATS
IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
je7-1m No. 40 N. SIXTH Street.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF Fashion for Summer, now ready, wholesale and retail.
GRAND OPENING OF SUMMER PATTERNS at Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S Temple of Fashion, No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.
Elegant Trimmed Patterns, of all the latest and most reliable styles of Paris Fashions, for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Our arrangements for receiving the latest Parisian designs are perfect, affording always a choice from the freshest and most elegant styles.
Dress and Cloak Making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice. French Fluting and Gauffering.
Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding; Pinking in every variety; Madame Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts; French Corsets, Skirt Elevators, Pads, Shields, Hooks and Eyes, and Charts.
Importing and manufacturing largely, I can and will offer superior inducements to every customer. je7-tuth&sm

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my18-3m

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
ROCKHILL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR THE HUNDRED PERSONS.
AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.
je24-2m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Sword, Sashes, Belts, P

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Hold the lantern aside, and shudder not so!
There's more blood to see than this stain on the snow!
There are pools of it, lakes of it just over there,
And fixed faces all streaked, and crimson-soaked hair!
Did you think when we came, you and I, out to-night,
To search for our dead, you would see a soft sight?

You're his wife! you love him! you think so! and I
Am only his mother—my boy shall not lie
In a ditch with the rest while my arms can bear
His form to a grave that mine own may soon share!
So if your strength fails best go sit by the hearth,
While his mother alone seeks his bed on the earth!

You will go! then no fainting! give me the light!
And follow my footsteps, my heart will leap right—
Ah! God! what is here? a great heap of the slain
All mangled and gory!—what horrible pain
These beings have died in! Dear mothers, ye weep,
Ye weep, oh, ye weep, o'er this terrible sleep!

More! more! ah, I thought I could never more know
Grief, horror, or pity for aught here below,
Since I stood in the porch and heard his chief tell
How brave was my son, how he gallantly fell!
Did they think I cared then to see officers stand
Before my great sorrow, each hat in each hand!

Why, girl, do you feel neither rev'rence nor fright,
That your red hands turn over towards this dim light,
These dead men that stare so? Ah! if you had kept
Your senses this morning ere his comrades had left,
You had heard that *his* place was worst of them all—
Not 'mid the stragglers—where he fought he would fall!

There's the moon thro' the clouds—oh, Christ, what a scene!
Dost Thou from thy heavens o'er such visions lean!
And still call this cursed world a footstool of thine!
Hark! a groan! there another! here in this line
Piled close on each other—ah! here is the flag,
Torn, dripping with gore—poh, they died for this rag!

Here's the voice that we seek—poor soul, do not start,
We're women, not ghosts—what a gash o'er the heart!
Is there aught we can do? a message to give
To any beloved one? I swear if I live
To take it for sake of the words my boy said,
"Home," "mother," "wife," ere he reeled down 'mong the dead!

But first can you tell where his regiment stood?
Speak, speak, man, or point—'twas the ninth!—oh the blood!
Is choking his voice—what a look of despair!
There, lean on my knee, while I put back the hair
From eyes so fast glazing—oh my darling, my own!
My hands were both idle when *you* died alone!

He's dying—he's dead!—close his lids—let us go—
God's peace on his soul!—if we only could know
Where *our* dear one lies!—my soul has turned sick!
Must we crawl o'er these bodies strewn here so thick?

I cannot, I cannot—how eager you are!
One might think you were nursed on the red lap of War!
He's not here, and not here, what wild hopes flash thro' and die!
My thoughts, as foot deep I stand in this dread dew,
And cast up a prayer to the blue, quiet sky!
Was it you, girl, that shrieked? ah, what face doth lie
Upturned towards me there, rigid and white,
Oh God! my brain reels—'tis a dream! my old sight
Is dimmed with these horrors—my son, oh my son
Would I had died for thee, my own, only one!
There, lift off your arms, let him come to the breast
Where first he was lulled, with my soul's hymn, to rest!
Your heart never thrilled to your lover's fond kiss,
As mine to his baby-touch—was it for *this!*

He was yours, too! he loved you! yes, you are right
Forgive me, my daughter, I'm maddened to night;
Don't moan so, dear child, you're young, and your years
May still hold fair hopes—but the old die of tears
Yes, take him again—ah, don't lay your face *there!*
See the blood from his wound has stained your loose hair!

How quiet you are—has *she* fainted?—her cheek
Is cold as his own—say a word to *me*—speak!
Am I crazed? Is *she* dead?—has *her* heart broke first?
Her trouble was bitter, but sure mine is worst.
I'm afraid, I'm afraid, alone with these dead,—
These corpses are stirring,—God help my poor head!

I'll sit by my children until the men come
To bury the others, and then we'll go home.
Why, the stain are all dancing, dearest, don't move,
Keep away from my boy, he's guarded by love.
Lullaby, lullaby, sleep, sweet darling, sleep,
God and thy mother will watch o'er thee deep!

SALLIE BRIDGES.

SHAKESPEARE.

Englishmen do not keep the 23d of April—St. George's day—as Irishmen keep St. Patrick's, and Scotchmen keep St. Andrew's. The great champion who slew the dragon is not much cared for, but a large portion of the human race commemorates to-day the birth of a Warwickshire boy three hundred years ago. Since he first drew breath ten generations of men have come and gone, and the world has seen vast changes—dynasties melting away, nations dropping out of account, great conquerors crossing the earth, and mighty empires rising out of the dust—new literatures, new arts, new sciences. Since the world began there are not to be named three centuries which have made such a complete revolution in the affairs of men or in the aspect of nature, and which, reckoning not by time, but by events, are so full of moment or so long in the account. Yet, in all the ages, we cannot point to any man who, for a mere human achievement, has been remembered one century after his birth as the child born at Stratford-on-Avon is now remembered after the lapse of the three longest centuries in the history of mankind. It is the son of a homely alderman whose birth we celebrate—the son of a grazier, who was bred among the cows and the calves; but his intellectual work has raised him to a throne recognized from continent to continent, and lasting from age to age.

Shakespeare gives voice to every wave of feeling—to every mood of the mind. He knows the pieces of sorrow as well as all the [illegible] of laughter. He studied hate as well as love, and saw appetite as well as [illegible] ambition. Men and women, lords and [illegible], fays and hags—he knows them all. Landsmen and seamen, tailor and apothecary, are all alike to him. His revelation of the workings of the heart is a ceaseless marvel. When the murder of "Duncan" is discovered, "Lady Macbeth" expresses her astonishment—"What, in *our* house?" She is not, like an innocent woman, astonished at the murder, but that it should have been perpetrated under her roof.

Is there anything that can be compared for knowledge of human nature, and consummate skill in managing it, with the great speech of "Antony" over the dead body of "Cæsar?" Similar examples might be quoted without number, and will crowd on the recollection of every intelligent reader. But Shakespeare's perfect knowledge of the human heart would appear cruel were it not tempered with perfect sympathy. If he has exhibited so clearly as he the frailties of our nature and our self-deceptions in fancy—for [illegible] better than we are, is a rare thing—There is make any one positively hateful. He covers malice in the ridicule with which fate which there is infinite pity in the mock," and touches the offender. See "Shylock's pride at ruin—his pity him as he goes out his ducats, of his [illegible] of his vengeance, of The tender memory of [illegible] left of his religion. the loss of the turquoise [illegible]," which makes was a bachelor one of his [illegible] him when he parts a touch of softness to [illegible] tortures, imthe revenge for which he [illegible] ter; and the strong provocation of a [illegible] ated by ings like other men, but is treated [illegible] noce. Or, again, take "Lady Macbeth" remember how she herself could not [illegible] hands in "Duncan's" blood. "Had he not sembled my father as he slept, I had done." She, too, has the tender part in her nature, with all her cruel ambition has the family affections strongly developed. Not only has she a warm place in her heart for the memory of her father, "she has given suck, and knows how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks her;" all her fierce ambition is inspired by devotion to her husband, and at last the mind of this strong woman gives way in the contemplation of her guilt, her higher nature gets the mastery, and she dies in an agony of remorse. Or, yet again, take "Iago," than whom in the whole range of Shakespeare's characters there is not a more hateful villian. Shakespeare never, like other dramatists, paints gratuitous villany, and in always suggesting a strong motive he mixes mercy with reprobation. "Iago," it must be observed, is laboring under the impression that the Moor has been too intimate with his wife "Emilia,"

> Dost like a pestilence his conceit shed
> And nothing can or shall content my soul,
> Till I am evened with him, wife for wife.

So the worst villain gets the benefit of a doubt in his favor and is always justly treated. In Shakespeare's view of human vice and frailty there is, indeed, hardly any satire. It is only in *Troilus and Cressida* that the scornful view of life is fully presented; and certainly nothing can be more scornful than the view there presented of love without purity, of war without dignity, and of society all destitute of truth.

But such a view as this is quite exceptional in Shakespeare, unless we add to it the misanthropy of "Timon," which, after all, is not of a kind that makes the picture of life hideous. We may go through play after play, and we still find this, that whereas when Shakespeare rose to his height he took sad desponding views of human life, saw the earth but as a football of the gods, and the human race but as the crust on its surface, he never mixed with this view an unkind judgment of man, he never separated himself from his fellows, he was a partaker of their sins and follies, sorrowed in their sorrow, and rejoiced in their joy.

Shakespeare's art, too, of expressing his idea, or of making it felt, was beyond that of any man who ever lived. He puts his idea before us, or suggests it with immense ease. It was usual among the French critics to speak of him as a splendid barbarian and an inspired idiot; but in all French or any other art, there is to be found nothing like the power which Shakespeare displays of bringing all the rays of thought into a focus, and concentrating light in a word, in a character, in a scene, or in a whole play. Other writers spread out their ideas, divide their forces, and are content to make a single effect in one play.

Sir John Vanbrugh provides us with as good an example as we need. In one of his plays he has "Lord Foppington"—one of the most celebrated representations of a dandy. In another comedy he has "Lady Fanciful," the feminine counterpart of "Lord Foppington." The lord is the central figure of the one and the lady of the other. This is precisely as if Shakespeare had put "Benedick" in one play and "Beatrice" in another. It is the very opposite of his method. He would not have wasted two plays on one idea, but would have worked both "Lord Foppington" and "Lady Fanciful" into one drama, where we should see the dandy of every shade and degree.

Thus in the most popular of his tragedies, if he understood it, he shows us the mock-madness, or what some think the half-madness of "Hamlet," he takes care to let us see it in contrast and comparison with the perfect madness of "Ophelia," with the irrationality of the grave-diggers, and with the over-wisdom of "Polonius." So if "Lear" is to stand forth another madman, his mental aberration is put into comparison with the assumed madness of "Mad Tom," and with the mother-wit of the poor fool. Not only does he bring varieties of the same class of character thus into close relationship—he loves to present the same idea in double lights. The play of *King John* turns upon a question of primogeniture. It is a question to be seriously determined between "King John" and "Prince Arthur."

Shakespeare begins the play by discussing the law of primogeniture from a comic point of view, and raising a question as to the right of the bastard Falconbridge. This may not be conscious art; if the French choose to call it nature they are free to do so. We know not what to call that organic force in nature which produces in the leaf and in the fruit of a tree the same form which we see in flower, in stamen, and in pistil. The morphology of plants shows us the same type of structure pervading every member of the plant; and in the works of great art we may detect a like morphology. By some inherent force, call it art, call it nature, the parts repeat each other, and the whole is a repetition of the parts.

Language is perhaps the most wonderful part of Shakespeare's art, and his dominion over language is perhaps the greatest miracle in literature. At least it is in this regfon of his art that his power is most understood. We have not all attempted to draw characters and to construct plays so as to understand by experience how rare is the mastery which Shakespeare has attained in this way. But we all use words and know the difficulty of finding forcible and felicitous expression for our ideas. Shakespeare at all times gave to his thoughts not only the most fit, but also the most beautiful, the most rich, the most rare expression. His phrases have come to be our household words.

Whenever we want an expression more than usually suggestive, we turn to his pages and borrow from his treasures. Perhaps the most curious thing about his style is that though it is remarkably florid, and though floridity commonly implies excess of ornament, there is seldom any sense of excess in his language, and we accept all his luxuriance of diction as most apt and necessary. There are some styles, Gothic's for example, which, however fine, barret but seldom into flower. Shakespeare's language is always in blossom, and like the orange-tree we may find on it at once the bud, the blossom, and the perfect fruit. It is quite wonderful to see how he can combine intensity of expression with richness of coloring.

The same sort of phrases that from a feebler hand would read but as masterpieces of literary agility—amazing feats of words—come from his pen with a force and fire that make us forget their want of simplicity, and think only of their intense meaning. There is no passage more celebrated than the one in which "Macbeth," having committed the murder, exclaims in a passion of remorse that all the waters of the sea cannot wash his hands of blood:—

> "Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
> Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
> The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
> Making the green—one red."

Partly [illegible] cause we are used to it, partly because of the [illegible] violence of the passion with which it is instinct, we lose sight of the extraordinary elaboration of the diction here, and forget how strangely it does violence to ordinary modes of speech. The play in it is so excessive, that any one who has much enjoyment of literary form will be apt to think of it as all play; whereas, in point of fact, we for the most part forget how ornate it is, and think only of its weight of meaning.

These are the most obvious sources of Shakespeare's influence over us—an influence which renders his the greatest name in literature. That the anniversary of his birth should be held in honor is natural enough. If anniversaries are to be held at all, surely he of all men is most entitled to the honor. But, in the name of our country, we must protest to all the world and to all time coming, that the demonstration which this day witnesses does not properly represent the national feeling. We have the greatest genius that the world has ever seen to honor, and we give him the frankincense of our stupidities, of banging committees, and feel le displays.

We have a hero—one of the least [illegible] tious, most peaceful, most sympathetic of [illegible]—and "our sweetest Shakespeare"—to remember [illegible]; and our fond committees pay him a tribute of [illegible] jealousies, of [illegible] equivocations, and of selfishness curious in [illegible] ingenuity. If we give little honor to the celebration of this day it is not because we give little honor to him who is to be honored, on the contrary, it is to cause we honor him that we refuse to greet him with the idolatrous claptrap and the ridiculous oblations of a false religion.—*London Times.*

Shakespeare and Lope de Vega.

An English paper, speaking of these contemporaries, says:—

Lope de Vega, "The Spanish Phœnix," "The King of Comedy," "The Prodigy of Nature," whose name passed into a Spanish adjective denoting the bounds of excellence, was born in 1563, and died at the ripe age of seventy-three, in 1636. William Shakespeare—who died in 1616 *ætat 52*—is considered a prolific playwright, but he is altogether snuffed out by Lope de Vega. How many original plays does the most imaginative reader suppose a man capable of writing in threescore years and ten—knocking off the odd three years at the beginning, at a period when even Lope de Vega would scarcely get through very much work of that kind? The lowest statement, founded on the author's various catalogues of "comic fables," sets down the number of Lope de Vega's plays at fifteen hundred.

Montalvan, a friend, companion, and colleague in play-writing, goes as high as eighteen hundred; and Bouterweck, a learned German, ventures to assert that Lope de Vega supplied the Spanish theatre with upwards of two thousand original dramas! But we will be modest and take the figure of five hundred less. Even then, the idea of one man writing fifteen hundred plays—all successful, all bringing money to the theatrical treasury and plethora to the author's purse; like that London constellation of later times, which, in curious antithesis to the beggarly title of the opera that wrought such wonders, made Gay rich and Rich gay!

Lope de Vega was a fellow of infinite merit in play. He required no more than twenty hours to write a versified drama of three [illegible] redondillas, interspersed with sonnets, [illegible] and, from beginning to end [illegible] surprises, prodigies, or [illegible] interest. Some trifling work he did in [illegible] when famished plays, in the shape of "about three hundred interludes and *autos sacramentales* (resembling our sacred mysteries or ancient miracle plays); ten epic poems; one burlesque poem; various descriptive and didactic poems; a host of sonnets, romances, odes, elegies, and epistles; several works in mingled prose and verse; eight prose novels—leaving out of the list various other prose writings, besides numerous prefaces and laboriously-wrought dedications after the Spanish manner.

There is a pleasant anecdote told by Montalvan to illustrate the rapidity with which Lope de Vega wrote. It was carnival time at Madrid, and the Theatre of the Cross being closed in consequence of the regular writer having written himself out, he applied to Lope and Montalvan to compose a joint comedy for performance before the carnival ended. Lope de Vega undertook the first act, Montalvan the second (they each despatched their work in two days), and the third act was to be equally divided into eight pages apiece.

This arrangement being concluded, each went home and to bed. Montalvan, aware that he could not equal Lope in the style, hoped to steal a march upon him in the celerity of getting through the business. Accordingly, he rose at two o'clock in the morning, got through his portion by eleven, and, in the pride of success, called to look in upon Lope. That good, easy-going man was in his garden, tenderly engaged with a poor orange tree which had chanced to be frost-bitten in the night.

"Ah!" thought Montalvan, "I have him this time;" so he carelessly asked Lope how his bit of the mutual task proceeded. In the most off-hand manner Lope answered:—"I set about it at five, but I finished the act about an hour ago; took a bit of ham for breakfast, wrote an epistle of fifty triplets, and have watered the whole of the garden, which has not a little fatigued me." Then he produced the eight leaves and the triplets, and read them for Montalvan's edification.

Shakespeare wrote thirty-five dramas, and while all are read, nearly all are played at the present day. Lope de Vega wrote fifteen hundred or two thousand—say fifteen hundred—and Lord Holland, publishing his life in 1806, says that nine of the mighty whole were still played at that time, though of course many more than these were read. So that our Shakespeare's shade was not satisfied out by that of the terrible Spaniard after all, any more than our little English fleet of Shakespeare's day was overcome by the great and invincible Armada.

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If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us, and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms and full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in each case.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly and freely answer their letters, and give our advice as regards each case.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

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GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the

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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble statue when dead—WEALTH.

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.

Then having Health, Wealth and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sent by mail, securely sealed, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 1m3-1m

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

Yes, a positive cure for

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.

Contains no Mercury, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

Sent by mail in a plain envelope.

Price, single packages, $2. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c. &c.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICE most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the U. S. Hospitals, thus receiving to health many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun:"—

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.

"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
Baltimore, Md., Feb 20, 1864.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used the *Samaritan Remedies* for Venereal Disease in its most inveterate forms that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have no hesitancy in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly. "ALFRED G. ROWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon in the New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

Sold by

S. C. UPHAM,
No. 35 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.

je4-1m

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!

Four trains daily to Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7:30 A. M.

Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.

Express (through in 2 hours) 2:00 P. M.

Atlantic Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.

Junction Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,

Accommodation (Atlantic) 5:46 A. M.

Express, 7:00 A. M.

Freight, 11:20 A. M.

Mail, 4:40 P. M.

Junction Accommodation, 6:22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2 00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3 00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS,

Leave Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield 8:45 A. M. and 2:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M.

Leaves Atlantic 4:40 P. M.

JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.

FOR CAPE MAY.

At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cape May at 6 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

Millville at 4:15 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Salem at 8 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Bridgeton at 6:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

Glassboro at 7:10 and 8:55 A. M., 2:23, 3:00 and 7:50 P. M.

Woodbury at 7, 7:40 and 8:54 A. M., and 7:05, 3:29, 5:05 and 8:12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and also all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 8½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.

myal J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of THIRD street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Williamsport.

9:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

10:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

3:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, &c.

5:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Hatboro and Hatfield.

11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:07 P. M.

Doylestown at 6:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Hatboro at 7:40 A. M.

Fort Washington at 8:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 5 P.